



MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

We'll Sell You Goods Cheap.

NEW GOODS THIS WEEK.

We have just opened an immense assortment of knit goods, including Infants' Misses' and Ladies' Toboggan Caps, Hoods, Fascinators Mittens and Leggings. These goods are from the best maker in the country, and run from the cheap goods up to the very fine.

One lot of Children's Cloaks, sizes 4 to 12 years at 75 cents.

One lot of Children's Cloaks, sizes 4 to 12 years, all at the uniform price of \$1.50.

One lot of Misses Newmarkets, sizes 12 to 14 years at \$3.50.

One case good blue and gold prints at 5 cents per yard.

One lot of Silk-Wool Hair Line Stripes blue and red, brown and red, green and red, 40 inches wide at 67 cents.

One lot Jersey Caps, all colors, worth 25 cents, all at 17 cents each.

One hundred dozen Gents Heavy, Seamless, All Wool, Hose, blue mixed, brown mixed and scarlet, all at 19 cents per pair.

Another lot of Heavy Twilled Flannel, scarlet, at 29 cents.

Fifty pairs of Blankets, good ones worth \$4.00 per pair, at \$3.25.

Fifty dozen Children's, Misses and Ladies all wool Mittens, worth 40 cents per pair, all at 25 cents.

New Plushes and Trimmings—very handsome goods—are just opened.

WE HAVE A FEW LADIES'

NEWMARKETS!

We are closing out at 50c on the dollar.

Short wraps are the fashion and all our Newmarkets must go at a fraction of the cost.

Down Go the Newmarkets!

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

CAPITAL DOINGS.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan has Submitted His Annual Report to the

Secretary of War, Showing Military Operations During the Past Year.

The Report States That the Army is Generally in a Very Healthy and Gratisfying Condition.

The Message of Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, Received at the

Interior Department—The Design for the Back of the New \$5 Certificate has Been Adopted.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan has submitted his annual report to the secretary of war, showing the operations of the military forces during the past year. From the report it appears that at the date of the last returns the army of the United States consisted of 2,102 officers and 29,946 men.

The lieutenant general says that while the division of the Missouri had no trouble approaching a condition of hostilities during the year many operations of a minor nature had been rendered necessary to suppress predatory raids in Montana by the Indians from one reservation directed mainly against the Indians of other reservations, to protect Indian agents from violence and insubordination of their charges and to secure settlers from the lawless demands of roving bands who had been permitted, on one pretext or another, to leave their reservations.

The adjustment made with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes by the president through the medium of the lieutenant general in July, 1885, has allayed all irritations in the Indian Territory but troops in that region have been kept constantly employed in the prevention of unlawful settlements in the Oklahoma country and its invasion by herds of cattle. Unless some legislation is had which will specially fix the status of Oklahoma land, he fears its many advantages will prove a continual temptation to the adventurous population near its border, which in a short period could make it a prosperous state.

Under the head of the Division of the Pacific, after alluding to the preservation of peace by the prompt arrival of troops at points where the anti-Chinese riot threatened, Lieutenant-General Sheridan calls attention to the campaign against Geronimo. He states that it was his idea to remove to Florida the Indians held as prisoners by General Crook last November, but that he deferred such action upon the recommendation of General Crook and Capt. Crawford. The report relates in detail the circumstances attending the qualified surrender of Geronimo to General Crook, upon terms which were not approved by the president, and the subsequent escape of the chief with twenty warriors and twelve women. Touching the report of Gen. Crook and his engagement by General Miles, General Sheridan says that it grew out of the fact that General Crook seemed wedded to the policy of operating almost exclusively with Indian scouts, and as his experience was of great weight, his policy could not be changed without his removal to another field.

The lieutenant general says: General Miles went to work with a commendable zeal. His troops followed up the hostilities with vigorous energy and broke up their camps by attack four or five times giving them no rest until they surrendered on September 4, under circumstances and conditions, however, that should not, in my judgment, permit their being turned over to the civil authorities for punishment, as was intended by the president.

On September 8 they were started by General Miles for Fort Marion, Florida, with authority to, but at a later date, applied at San Antonio until their final disposition could be decided upon.

The report states that the arrest of the Chiricahua Indians and their removal to Florida, had been ordered by the president, notwithstanding the objections of General Miles, that it might be charged that the government had taken advantage of the Indians, and that such action would necessitate a war of extermination against the hostiles then in old Mexico.

The report notes a marked decrease in the number of deserters from the army during the past year as compared with preceding years.

On this subject the lieutenant general says: The great decrease since 1884, is due no doubt, to the improvements of the administration and to the enactment of legislation which provides for the honorable retirement of enlisted men, after long and faithful service. It suggests that a law be passed permitting the marking of convicted deserters with letters ink, so that they may be known when they present themselves for retirement.

The report states that the army generally is in a very healthy and gratifying condition and the discipline excellent. But four officers have been tried by court martial during the year and the opinion is expressed that there has not been a period in twenty-five years when so little necessity has existed for the correction of those holding commissions.

It is suggested that congress open the retired list to the extent of embracing officers now excluded from it for the want of vacancies. General Sheridan says: This would give a certain degree of promotion, and we could get the military regiments increased to twelve companies, as proposed by the Henderson bill, and the increase of 5,000 men reported favorably by the senate military committee last winter, a state of efficiency and usefulness would be reached which would enable us to gradually perform such service as the country might demand.

The report shows that the instruction of the army in the use of the rifle or carbine with which men are armed, has been thoroughly prosecuted during the year, and the returns from each department, as well as the results of the regular competitive shooting exhibit a decided advancement in the proficiency of the army in rifle firing.

The report says: Considering all the Indians and reservations in the territories of Dakota and Montana, we have an aggregate area of over 54,000 acres and a population of less than 25,000. The territory of nearly 11,000 square miles, (almost equal to the entire state of Kansas) which

would produce an annual interest of over \$2,500,000. The appropriations for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1886, for fulfilling the treaties with these tribes and for their subsistence and civilization, and the pay of the employees incident to such an undertaking, amount to about \$100,000 less than this sum and in a like manner the result of the application of the plan in the different western states and territories is shown in detail, and the report concludes as follows:

The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 25,000, which would locate each family on a half section of land, leaving a surplus of about 180,000 square miles, which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually \$4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$465,000 the entire sum appropriated for the payment of these annuities, and for their subsistence and civilization. The policy advocated in my report would be most advantageously applied, gradually the general government of Indians being confined according to the methods now in vogue, or such improvement of them as time and experience may suggest, the ultimate development of the suggested policy would, as the Indians advance in civilization and intelligence, result in the return to them of their principal, derived from the sale of their lands, which until such measures were authorized by an act of congress, would be held as a trust for their benefit and the income applied to their support.

BUSHYHEAD'S MESSAGE.

The interior department today received a copy of the fourth annual message of Hon. D. W. Bushyhead, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, to the national council sitting at Tahlequah, November 2nd, 1886. He says among other things: I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the subject of a proposed confederation of nations and tribes of the Territory, with the hope that you will take some action of a definite character, looking to the formation of an international government, clothed with such functions and powers as it may deem proper to confer upon it. The importance, not to say necessity for such action is shown by the fact that there are before congress providing for the erection of a territory of the United States called the Union of Man's Land with portions of the Indian Territory, which may be included by the consent of the tribes residing thereon. Thus an insidious scheme for invading and dismembering the territory is sought to be carried out, which, in my opinion, could be met in advance by the Union of the tribes in a confederation through which they would act together on all questions involving the interests of all. Such an organization would only concern the interests of the whole Territory, but it would command the respect of the people and the government of the United States. The danger and the power of the white man lies chiefly in his combination of forces, and it behooves us to profit by their example.

The Indian territory is occupied by thirty tribes, each in its own day has been invaded by the whites, and the violation of their rights from the selfish and unscrupulous. The Indian territory with her thirty tribes bound together compact into one federal body, would, in my opinion, be able by virtue of the moral laws to force a union, and by the combined wisdom and united action of all to resist all schemes for the dismemberment of our country and invasion of our political and other rights.

A NEW SYSTEM.

In view of the fact that many of the new one dollar silver certificates were issued before they were perfectly dry, and have since become blurred by use, the treasury department has adopted a new drying system, which it is thought will correct this defect in all future issues.

The design for the back of the new five dollar certificates has just been adopted. It will be printed in a light shade of green and will represent the five standard silver dollars, grouped so as to overlap each other. The two dollar certificates will be ready for issue in a few days.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., president of the Union Pacific railroad company, had interviews yesterday and today with Secretary Lamar, relating to the adjustment of differences between the government and the railroad company on current accounts. A settlement of a satisfactory nature, the parties is in a fair way of being reached, and the amount determined on will be immediately liquidated by the company and accounts closed.

TREASURY ALMOST EMPTY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., says: The annual statement of the minister of finances of the revenue and expenditures of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30th last shows a deficit of \$9,800,000. The revenues during the year were only \$53,300,000, while the government expended \$63,100,000. The treasury is nearly empty and the minister of finance will shortly be forced to float a new loan to enable the government to meet current expenses. Never were the finances of Canada in a more deplorable condition.

THEY ELECT OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The American Secular Union congress elected the following officers at its session today. President: Courtland Palmer, treasurer: Eugene M. Donald; secretary: Samuel P. Thoms; vice-presidents: Charles Walker, Robert G. Ingersoll, John E. Kenssington, T. B. Wakerman, Marshall Hall, James Parsons, Howard Leaver, William Algie, Rolf, C. Adams, Thos. L. Brown, and Helen H. Goodson; chairman executive committee: Chas. Eckhard, and chairman finance committee: Eugene McDonald. A resolution was adopted recommending the society to use their best endeavors to carry out the demands of liberalism. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll presided.

AN OPINION ONLY.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—At a Lawrence, Kansas, special says: The authorities of this city are of the opinion that Jim Cummings, the reputed express robber, is a man named H. Harrington who was confined in the county jail here last winter for obtaining money fraudulently and escaped in April last. Cummings' handwriting, as published in the St. Louis papers, corresponds with that of Harrington, and Harrington's description of the robber tallies with his appearance.

ELECTED BY FOUR.

WILLIAMSBURG, Kan., Nov. 13.—A telegraphic dispatch from the footings of the election returns from the 5th representative district, makes a difference of five votes in favor of Butler, republican, electing him by four majority.

DISSOLVED.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 13.—The parliament of Manitoba has been dissolved, and the elections and pollings for a new house is fixed for December 2nd and 9th respectively.

THE COAL MANAGERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A meeting of the coal managers has been called for Monday. It is generally thought the outcome will be an advance in rates.

RAGING BLIZZARDS.

The States of New York Massachusetts and West Virginia

Visited by the Heaviest Snow Fall Ever Known in Those

Sections at this Season of the Year—General N. Y. Reports Twenty Inches Level.

And Drifts from Three to Six Feet in Depth—Railroads Blocked and Lake Vessels

At the Mercy of the Storm—New Hampshire and Vermont are also Included in the List.

Weather Report

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1 a.m.—The following are the indications for Kansas and Nebraska: Fair weather, cooler, variable winds.

For Missouri: Fair weather, slightly warmer in the southern portion.

A BLIZZARD.

Twenty inches of snow in New York and still falling.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A heavy snow fall last night, and snow still falling. It is now over eighteen inches deep. Trains more than an hour late on all roads leading to the city.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Over a foot of snow on the ground here, and it is still snowing.

GENEVA, Nov. 13.—The heaviest snow storm ever experienced this early in the season is now prevailing here. The snow is twenty inches deep on the level and drifts from three to six feet deep. Trains on all roads centering here are two hours late.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A blizzard struck Oswego at 9:30 last night, and it is still blowing and snowing hard. Trains are delayed and the street railroads are blocked.

A fleet of ten light vessels left here for Canada about dark last night. Grave fears are felt for their safety.

Up to this time but one "snow bird" has been heard from and she was ashore at Charlotte. The crew are safe. It is feared the damage to shipping has been great.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Snow to the depth of 8-12 inches fell here last night. No disasters reported at this end of the lake, but the water is the lowest in several years, and a number of vessels are aground in the harbor.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The tug Proprietor left here for Charlotte, last night before the storm with the barges Boliver and E. C. Bush in tow. She got lost in the snow storm and her barges broke away. The tug, badly loaded, finally got into Charlotte, but nothing has been heard from the barges. There were six men on each barge. It is still snowing and blowing hard. Nothing further has been heard from the tug that left here last night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The severe snow storm which prevailed throughout this state and New England yesterday, reached here this afternoon. The wind is blowing a half gale and the flakes are now falling in blinding masses. Incoming trains are somewhat delayed. Advice from all sections of the state shows no abatement in the storm. Should it continue throughout the night a serious blockade of traffic will occur. Flooding is feared in many parts should the snow melt rapidly.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Dispatches from various portions of New Hampshire and Vermont indicate a heavy fall of snow last night and this morning.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Snow to the depth of thirteen inches has fallen here. Northern trains are snowed in and western trains delayed several hours.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—It began snowing furiously last night at 10 o'clock, and finally ceased at 11 o'clock today. The snow fall has been from eight to ten inches deep, and is now thawing slowly.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13.—Parties coming in from West Virginia today report eight inches of snow in the Pendleton mountains in the Alleghenies, and still falling. The mercury stands at 23 and it has been snowing all day.

PONCHIKESPE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—It has been raining, snowing and blowing for the past twenty-four hours. Considerable snow has fallen, but it melted very rapidly. Last night the wind tore down fences and stripped the trees. The Hudson is unusually high. It is growing colder. All the western railroads are delayed.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—Northern Ohio despatches from towns within fifty miles of the lake, report a severe storm yesterday and last night. In many places the snow fell to the depth of one foot, greatly interfering with railroads.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The snowfall here lasted only a short time and the flakes soon melted. The thermometer has fallen rapidly since sunset and at midnight it is generally cold for this season of the year, with a fierce gale blowing.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At the morning session of the Patrons of Husbandry today, J. B. Carby, of Kentucky, spoke of the defects of the United States signal service system. The committee on agriculture was instructed to investigate the matter and report. J. H. Bingham, of Ohio, was elected a member of the executive board. It was resolved to commend to the earnest support of every farmer the centennial anniversary of the framing of the constitution of the United States, and to urge the severance of the states and territories to send delegates to the convention, to be held here December 2nd. It was also resolved to request President Cleveland to encourage the celebration. Messrs. Denison, of Mississippi, and Paine, of Pennsylvania, were appointed to see that the intention of the resolution was complied with.

NO TRUTH IN THE RUMOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Investigation of the matter has proven that there is no truth in the rumor that Cutting was collecting recruits for the invasion of Mexico. The foreman of the Democrat has a letter from Cutting in which the writer applies for a position as compositor, giving as reason his desire to get away from E. Paso.

The Chicago Pork Packers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—A. A. Carleton, representing the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, in connection with the stock yards strike, will meet the representative packers this morning. Carleton did not think there was any probability of a boycott being ordered. The packers, having rescinded their order to employ non-union men only, the packers were dismissed so far as the boycott was concerned and the question at issue was simply that of hours.

The conference was arranged to take place between Carleton, Hatley and Congressman Frank Lawler, who would act as mediator. Hatley was found alone in his office and promptly acknowledged that he was waiting for Lawler and Carleton. Hatley declared that he did not know how Congressman Lawler came to interest himself in the matter. "All I know about it," he said, "is that I received a message from Lawler asking me if I would be willing to meet himself and Carleton at my office this morning. I said I would, and I am now waiting for them to come."

Mr. Hatley called the attention of Messrs. Lawler and Carleton to a schedule, showing the rate of wages paid at Chicago and other points. He claimed that the rate in Chicago, taking into consideration the ten hours a day, was 25 per cent higher than in any place else. The conference lasted until high noon, when Mr. Carleton and Congressman Lawler were bowed out by Mr. Hatley, who was evidently in a very hilly state of mind. None of the trio would give any information about the talk, except to say that it was of an informal and purely private nature. Mr. Lawler appeared very anxious to have the fact of his presence kept from the public, fearing as he said, that a knowledge that he was interested in the matter would lead the strikers to think the negotiations had assumed a political complexion, and lengthen the deplorable contest. Mr. Carleton says he had nothing to say beyond the fact that he had a very full and pleasant discussion of the situation with Mr. Hatley, who is a member of the executive committee of the packers association, and was hoping that an amicable solution would be reached. Mr. Hatley was also in a non-committal frame of mind, but was willing to say that Mr. Carleton was the most conservative and reasonable of the union men he had talked with, but beyond this, he was not willing to talk.

All was quiet and orderly at the yards today.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a crowd of nearly 2,000 strikers gathered about the dwelling of the Armour's employee who was attacked yesterday while attempting to move his horse to the stock yards. The crowd was composed of the strikers against this man is owing to the fact that he is a Knight of Labor and refused to go out with the others. He again had his goods on a wagon this afternoon when he was set upon by the mob. Company E of the First regiment arrived before much damage was done and charged the mob, which fell back. Company E then divided into detachments, which were stationed at the street corners in the vicinity of the Grand Central hotel at Madison street, which business he went out of in the morning. The fact that he is a Knight of Labor is in his employ as a water girl, paid her assiduous attentions, and she became infatuated with him. Since then she has been with him often. She has been in the employ of the Breton for some time and has been fearing that Lockwood was going to abandon her. During the morning hours she went to Lockwood's room with the above results.

Shot and Killed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—Dr. Q. C. Powell, a physician of high social and professional standing, shot and killed Wm. Sharp, son of State Representative-elect John J. Sharp, in a barroom in Rocky Mount, last evening. The shooting was done in a delirium of drink. Dr. Powell was given into the hands of a deputy sheriff, who was going to take him to the jail. When half way between Rocky Mount and Tarboro, at 11 p. m. Dr. Powell's friends, who were with him, saw that he was in a delirium of drink, and they decided to take him to the jail. The deputy sheriff, who was with him, saw that he was in a delirium of drink, and they decided to take him to the jail. The deputy sheriff, who was with him, saw that he was in a delirium of drink, and they decided to take him to the jail.

The Sioux City Sensation.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Nov. 13.—A special from Sioux City, Iowa, referring to the Hallock murder case, says: Dr. Wm. J. Seal, New Jefferson, Ia., is here ready to appear as a witness in the conspiracy case. He relates that about July 23rd, ten days before the murder, he was approached by a Jewish saloon keeper named Adelsheim, who proposed to see him liberally paid, if he would take the contract to do a "chick job." He said what we want done is hard work, killing.

Why can't you do it and who do you want killed? asked Seal.

The Methodist minister upon the hill, meaning Hallock. There is big money in it. You will never be found out. I will send you anywhere you want to go—Call for me, old country, anywhere.

N. A. Seal would think of it, but he refused the offer.

Sullivan-Ryan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—An appeal was made yesterday by a woman for the suspension of Seal, to Mayor Bardett, to have withdrawn the license granted for the Sullivan-Ryan glove contest tonight, but the mayor declined to take any further action in the matter, owing to the fact that the contest was given tonight in the grand opera house for the benefit of the charitable societies of the city, and the managers of the contest have arranged that Sullivan and Ryan shall not appear until 11 o'clock. Sullivan's manager says tonight that the match will not last fifteen minutes, but Sullivan intends to knock Ryan out so suddenly that he won't even give the police a chance to interfere. The great bulk of the made population is on top of excitement at the prospect of a team knock out.

Major Grace in Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Mayor's Seal has been brought against Mayor William R. Grace by Julian R. Davies, receiver of Grant & Ward, to recover \$125,000, which the receiver says the books show that Mayor Grace obtained through fraudulent transactions for his son with Frederick Ward. Complaint is that Seal has been secured and the mayor has until the 25th inst. to answer. C. P. Howe, however, the receiver's counsel, acknowledged yesterday that the complaint has been served, but refused to give any information as to its contents.

The Western Field Trial.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Nov. 13.—The great western field trial closed today under very favorable circumstances. The winning dogs were as follows: Alleged stake, Lady Grace first, Red second, Reddick third, Concord fourth and Duck fifth. The Derby was also run off, giving one heat each, and the judges selected the following for the winners: Derby: Reddick, 2nd: Red, 3rd: Seal, 4th: Seal, 5th: Seal, 6th: Seal, 7th: Seal, 8th: Seal, 9th: Seal, 10th: Seal, 11th: Seal, 12th: Seal, 13th: Seal, 14th: Seal, 15th: Seal, 16th: Seal, 17th: Seal, 18th: Seal, 19th: Seal, 20th: Seal, 21st: Seal, 22nd: Seal, 23rd: Seal, 24th: Seal, 25th: Seal, 26th: Seal, 27th: Seal, 28th: Seal, 29th: Seal, 30th: Seal, 31st: Seal, 32nd: Seal, 33rd: Seal, 34th: Seal, 35th: Seal, 36th: Seal, 37th: Seal, 38th: Seal, 39th: Seal, 40th: Seal, 41st: Seal, 42nd: Seal, 43rd: Seal, 44th: Seal, 45th: Seal, 46th: Seal, 47th: Seal, 48th: Seal, 49th: Seal, 50th: Seal, 51st: Seal, 52nd: Seal, 53rd: Seal, 54th: Seal, 55th: Seal, 56th: Seal, 57th: Seal, 58th: Seal, 59th: Seal, 60th: Seal, 61st: Seal, 62nd: Seal, 63rd: Seal, 64th: Seal, 65th: Seal, 66th: Seal, 67th: Seal, 68th: Seal, 69th: Seal, 70th: Seal, 71st: Seal, 72nd: Seal, 73rd: Seal, 74th: Seal, 75th: Seal, 76th: Seal, 77th: Seal, 78th: Seal, 79th: Seal, 80th: Seal, 81st: Seal, 82nd: Seal, 83rd: Seal, 84th: Seal, 85th: Seal, 86th: Seal, 87th: Seal, 88th: Seal, 89th: Seal, 90th: Seal, 91st: Seal, 92nd: Seal, 93rd: Seal, 94th: Seal, 95th: Seal, 96th: Seal, 97th: Seal, 98th: Seal, 99th: Seal, 100th: Seal, 101st: Seal, 102nd: Seal, 103rd: Seal, 104th: Seal, 105th: Seal, 106th: Seal, 107th: Seal, 108th: Seal, 109th: Seal, 110th: Seal, 111th: Seal, 112th: Seal, 113th: Seal, 114th: Seal, 115th: Seal, 116th: Seal, 117th: Seal, 118th: Seal, 119th: Seal, 120th: Seal, 121st: Seal, 122nd: Seal, 123rd: Seal, 124th: Seal, 125th: Seal, 126th: Seal, 127th: Seal, 128th: Seal, 129th: Seal, 130th: Seal, 131st: Seal, 132nd: Seal, 133rd: Seal, 134th: Seal, 135th: Seal, 136th: Seal, 137th: Seal, 138th: Seal, 139th: Seal, 140th: Seal, 141st: Seal, 142nd: Seal, 143rd: Seal, 144th: Seal, 145th: Seal, 146th: Seal, 147th: Seal, 148th: Seal, 149th: Seal, 150th: Seal, 151st: Seal, 152nd: Seal, 153rd: Seal, 154th: Seal, 155th: Seal, 156th: Seal, 157th: Seal, 158th: Seal, 159th: Seal, 160th: Seal, 161st: Seal, 162nd: Seal, 163rd: Seal, 164th: Seal, 165th: Seal, 166th: Seal, 167th: Seal, 168th: Seal, 169th: Seal, 170th: Seal, 171st: Seal, 172nd: Seal, 173rd: Seal, 174th: Seal, 175th: Seal, 176th: Seal, 177th: Seal, 178th: Seal, 179th: Seal, 180th: Seal, 181st: Seal, 182nd: Seal, 183rd: Seal, 184th: Seal, 185th: Seal, 186th: Seal, 187th: Seal, 188th: Seal, 189th: Seal, 190th: Seal, 191st: Seal, 192nd: Seal, 193rd: Seal, 194th: Seal, 195th: Seal, 196th: Seal, 197th: Seal, 198th: Seal, 199th: Seal, 200th: Seal, 201st: Seal, 202nd: Seal, 203rd: Seal, 204th: Seal, 205th: Seal, 206th: Seal, 207th: Seal, 208th: Seal, 209th: Seal, 210th: Seal, 211st: Seal, 212th: Seal, 213th: Seal, 214th: Seal, 215th: Seal, 216th: Seal, 217th: Seal, 218th: Seal, 219th: Seal, 220th: Seal, 221st: Seal, 222nd: Seal, 223rd: Seal, 224th: Seal, 225th: Seal, 226th: Seal, 227th: Seal, 228th: Seal, 229th: Seal, 230th: Seal, 231st: Seal, 232nd: Seal, 233rd: Seal, 234th: Seal, 235th: Seal, 236th: Seal, 237th: Seal, 238th: Seal, 239th: Seal, 240th: Seal, 241st: Seal, 242nd: Seal, 243rd: Seal, 244th: Seal, 245th: Seal, 246th: Seal, 247th: Seal, 248th: Seal, 249th: Seal, 250th: Seal, 251st: Seal, 252nd: Seal, 253rd: Seal, 254th: Seal, 255th: Seal, 256th: Seal, 257th: Seal, 258th: Seal, 259th: Seal, 260th: Seal, 261st: Seal, 262nd: Seal, 263rd: Seal, 264th: Seal, 265th: Seal, 266th: Seal, 267th: Seal, 268th: Seal, 269th: Seal, 270th: Seal, 271st: Seal, 272nd: Seal, 273rd: Seal, 274th: Seal, 275th: Seal, 276th: Seal, 277th: Seal, 278th: Seal, 279th: Seal, 280th: Seal, 281st: Seal, 282nd: Seal, 283rd: Seal, 284th: Seal, 285th: Seal, 286th: Seal, 287th: Seal, 288th: Seal, 289th: Seal, 290th: Seal, 291st: Seal, 292nd: Seal, 293rd: Seal, 294th: Seal, 295th: Seal, 296th: Seal, 297th: Seal, 298th: Seal, 299th: Seal, 300th: Seal, 301st: Seal, 302nd: Seal, 303rd: Seal, 304th: Seal, 305th: Seal, 306th: Seal, 307th: Seal, 308th: Seal, 309th: Seal, 310th: Seal, 311st: Seal, 312nd: Seal, 313th: Seal, 314th: Seal, 315th: Seal, 316th: Seal, 317th: Seal, 318th: Seal, 319th: Seal, 320th: Seal, 321st: Seal, 322nd: Seal, 323rd: Seal, 324th: Seal, 325th: Seal, 326th: Seal, 327th: Seal, 328th: Seal, 329th: Seal, 330th: Seal, 331st: Seal, 332nd: Seal, 333rd: Seal, 334th: Seal, 3